

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

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Today's Weather

Table with weather forecast for Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, and Jordan Valley, including overnight and daytime low and high temperatures.

Page 6, Number 1683 AMMAN, MONDAY JUNE 15, 1981 - SHABAN 13, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Arabs will not capitulate, King warns

RBID, June 14 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has declared that the June 7 Israeli strike against an Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad will only enhance Arab determination to continue the process for construction in every spot in the Arab Homeland.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses Yarmouk graduates Sunday. (Staff photo by Yousef Al'Allan)

Addressing Yarmouk University's second class of graduates commencement exercises, King Hussein also said the sophisticated weapons given to Israel by the United States have placed the Arab countries within reach of Israeli aggression. The King warned, "Israel and supporters should know well that the Arab Nation will not be intimidated, will not acquiesce or capitulate to Israel's terrorism."

Arab self-strength, when genuinely built, should be capable of protecting the Arab Nation and its future, he said. King Hussein added that although Zionist aggression against the Arab Nation has been going on since the early part of this century, Israel's treacherous aggression on fraternal Iraq this time is unprecedented in international relations.

Time for us to choose our friends, Hussein tells Yarmouk graduates

one of the vital installations which reflects Iraq's determination and that of the Arabs to catch up with 20th century civilisation," the King said.

The King noted that a nuclear reactor in a country that had signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had been destroyed by an entity that refuses to sign this treaty and seeks to impose on all Arab countries treaties of capitulation, not treaties of peace.

"It was this entity which introduced nuclear weapons to the area to threaten the whole Arab Nation and force capitulation on it," the King said.

King Hussein also said that Israel and its supporters are planning a new aggression in the region, particularly against Jordan and Palestine, by "drawing in water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea to cool off new nuclear reactors which they will establish in the area."

The King added that Israel and its backers are acting as if the Arab Nation should be denied the right to catch up with advanced countries while using Israel as a stick brandished at the Arab Nation. Such a policy is meant to enable advanced states to continue to exploit the Arabs and loot their resources and to prevent the Arabs from using these resources to build their self-strength and advance themselves until the day when the oil runs out.

Habib, Saud discuss 'upstaged' missile crisis

JRUT, June 14 (A.P.) - U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and Saudi Arabia's foreign minister today in a revival of Amman mediation efforts to cool off Israeli-Syrian missile crisis.

Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, today denied press reports claiming its U.S.-supplied AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) planes had assisted the Israeli bombers on their way to bomb Iraq's nuclear reactor.

reses its deep regret over reports in the Arab and foreign press claiming the AWACS supplied Israel with information.

lure of the AWACS planes operating in Saudi Arabia to detect the Israeli jets as they flew over northern Saudi Arabia on their way to and from their target near Baghdad.

ional planes of this type to cover its entire air space adequately."

Begin makes direct pitch to U.S. public

OCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 14 (R) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has issued a direct appeal to the American people seeking support for the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear plant a week ago, government sources said today.

plant, which was built with French assistance, and had even warned Israel that the bomb was under construction.

"He explains that if the Iraqis had dropped atomic bombs on us, 600,000 Israelis would have been killed," the spokesman said.

answer is simple. They clearly base their statements on those of the opposition in order to knock Israel down."

Labour Party sources said their leader Shimon Peres was shocked at the cabinet statement and would call a press conference to answer it.

Sinai force talks put off

CAIRO, June 14 (R) - Talk between Egypt, the U.S., and Israel on the formation of a multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai have been postponed to June 22, an Egyptian foreign ministry spokesman said today.

The force will patrol Sinai after Israel hands the territory back to Egypt next April.

Mr. Begin had been embarrassed by two statements he made last week which he has since had to correct.

The first, made to a Reuters correspondent at a diplomatic gathering, asserted that the Iraqis had built a secret installation 40 metres underground to evade detection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Mr. Begin telephoned Reuters here on Friday to say he had been mistaken. The installation was only four metres below ground.



Dr. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, meets Sunday with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs F'amel Al Sharif.

Chatti ends visit to Amman

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) - The secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Dr. Habib Chatti, left here this evening at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted several days, during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Is Bani-Sadr competent?

RUT, June 14 (A.P.) - A majority of Iran's Majlis (parliament) today called for a vote on President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's competence. But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's spokesman declared the final word on president's political fate rested with Iran's revolutionary parliament.

Debates between supporters and opponents of Mr. Bani-Sadr in the capital and other cities in Iran.

source said a closed Majlis session was likely to debate the competence question this week.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is at his residence now," said Mr. Rahmani. "Why should he be hiding?"

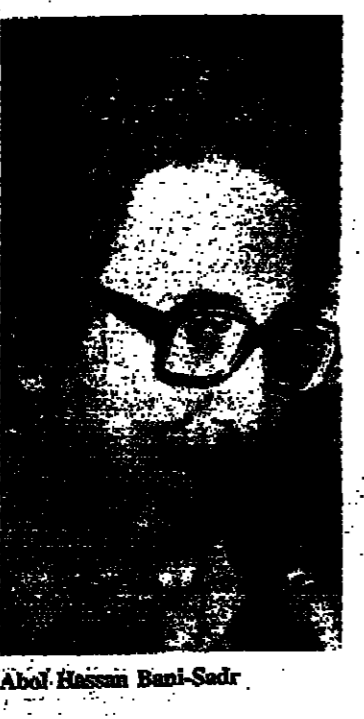
Mr. Bani-Sadr returned Thursday from his battlefield headquarters on the border with Iraq to the presidential compound which houses his office and residence at Tehran's Rue Palestine.

Mr. Bani-Sadr had been able to block Mr. Raja'i's candidates for key cabinet posts, especially the foreign minister's portfolio, until the Majlis stripped the president of his veto powers last week.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's political decline to fill vacant cabinet posts long blocked by the president, Mr. Raja'i nominated Mr. Mohammad Asqari to be minister of justice and asked the Majlis to confirm Mr. Asqari. The Majlis postponed a decision until tomorrow's open session, Tehran Radio said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr had been able to block Mr. Raja'i's candidates for key cabinet posts, especially the foreign minister's portfolio, until the Majlis stripped the president of his veto powers last week.

Debate sought in Majlis as foes gain upper hand



Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr

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# NATIONAL

## Queen leaves hospital



AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein accompanied Her Majesty Queen Noor and Prince Hashem from the Al Hussein Medical Centre this afternoon. Her Majesty Queen Noor gave birth to Prince Hashem on June 10.

## NCC moves into new building

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter  
 AMMAN — The National Consultative Council last week held its first meeting in its brand new headquarters in Abdali — an event that must have been both gratifying after all the organization, and tinged with sadness at leaving the 50-year old original seat of parliament in Jabal Amman.  
 The gradual move from the cramped quarters at the First Circle started at the beginning of May. And now all 50 employees have been transferred. No extra staff have been recruited as gradual expansion will occur over the next few years.  
 The new building consists chiefly of the main hall or "Qubbah" which has seating for 120 members and 1,200 spectators. In the hall itself, there will be specially-allocated space for interpreters, journalists, television and radio. The media have always been allowed complete coverage of all the meetings, except sessions dealing with security, but at the new building there will be facilities for direct television transmission — the public will be able therefore to watch meetings as they are in progress.



The Qubbah of the new parliament house

In addition to the huge main hall, there will be four smaller ones with a minimum capacity of 25 persons each, where the other sub-committees — the legal committee, the financial and administrative committee, the foreign affairs committee, the social and educational committee and any others, deemed necessary by the council — will hold their meetings.  
 Other facilities are the five offices for Council members, an office for the president of the Council and another special office for the prime minister. Then there is a cafeteria, a restaurant, a large 30,000 volume library and rest rooms.

From its new spacious surroundings, the Council will continue in the same capacity as it has done since its formation in 1978. It consists of 60 members who are appointed by royal decree on the recommendation of the prime minister. The president of the Council is appointed by the King from among its members, who can only be a mem-

ber of the Council or a member of the Senate, but not both.  
 The NCC has four main powers which as the name suggests, are all advisory. First, they study and debate all the bills referred to them by the prime minister and their opinions and advice are given to the ministers before ratification of these bills. They also help in drafting bills and recommend the repeal or amendment of any of the laws in force. Finally their opinions and advice are given on matters pertaining to the general policy of the state and to public services and utilities.  
 Meanwhile, the old building, which has seen many momentous occasions, has not been forgotten. A proposal has been made to turn the purpose fully built parliament house into a museum with photographs, books and information to illustrate the most important events in its history like the coronations of Kings Abdullah, Talal and Hussein and events like in 1950 when the West and East Banks were merged.  
 In this way, all these events and more, will be preserved in memory there — a fitting end for the first parliament building of Jordan.

## Cabinet briefed on Baghdad

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — The cabinet met today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran to discuss the report submitted by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem on the outcome of the urgent Arab Foreign Ministers meeting, recently held in Baghdad, to discuss the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installation.  
 Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mr. Mudar Badran received at his office today a delegation comprising representatives of

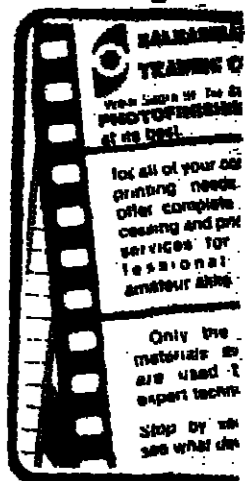
the U.N. Food and Organisation (FAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Economic Commission for Asia (ECWA). The delegation is headed by FAO Secretary General Jum'ah.  
 The delegation by prime minister on their contacts with Jordanian officials and expressed their interest to participate in rural development projects in the African region.

## Arab media told to back Iraq

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Information Under Secretary Peter Salah returned to Amman from Tunis this afternoon after heading Jordan's delegation to meetings of the Arab Information Ministers Council.

In a statement to Petra, the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Salah said that the Arab media have been instructed to defend Iraq's right to possess advanced technology and explain the goals and objectives of the Zionist treacherous aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.  
 They also passed a resolution to the effect that Iraq and the Arab Nation reserve their full right to retaliate and confront aggression, he said.  
 Mr. Salah said the council also decided to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation in the information field, including the establishment of cultural and information cen-

ters in the African region. The Arab Information Ministers Council held three-day meetings in Tunis today.



### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### Exhibitions

- \* Painting exhibition by Iraqi artist Hafez Hasan, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.
- \* Annual exhibition at the Ajloun district community college in Ajloun.
- \* Painting exhibition by Omar Hamdan and Ayyad Al Nemer, at the Alia Art Gallery in Shmeisani.
- \* The Age of Shakespeare exhibition, at the Alcazar Hotel in Aqaba.

#### Film

- \* "Handicapped Future" and "Stroszek", two feature films at the Goethe Institute in Jabal Amman. (in German, with English sub-titles)

#### Flower show

- \* "Flowers and the Universe", a flower show organised by the YWCA, at the Jordan Intercontinental hotel in Jabal Amman.

### CAEU team off to Vienna

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — A delegation from the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) left for Vienna today to participate in a meeting of experts, dealing with regional cooperation in capital goods and engineering industries.

The five-day meeting, which opens tomorrow, is organised by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). It will aim at studying the possibility of setting up regional industries and establishing a programme to follow up on their development.

The experts will also discuss papers presented by ECWA, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the CAEU general secretariat.

The agenda of the meeting also includes a discussion of means to reach specific proposals to develop industries

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Celebrations marking the Jordanian-Soviet friendship week began under the auspices of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan in Amman today. A Soviet delegation arrived in Amman today to participate in the celebrations. A folk-dance troupe from the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, comprising 23 members, is accompanying the delegation. The team will present four folk dancing shows. An eventful programme has been prepared for the delegation to meet a number of officials and to visit historical and cultural sites in Jordan.

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — The urban and housing planning committee of the southern region today held a meeting at the regional planning directorate in which it discussed topics related to

regional planning, particularly in housing. Attending the meeting were committee Chairman Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nuwar, Director of the regional planning directorate Sufian Al Tal and representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the National Planning Council (NPC), the Housing Corporation and from committee of Jordanian and German experts who will prepare studies for planning in the southern region.

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Director General of the Natural Resources Authority Yusuf Al Nimri left for Damascus today to take part in the first Arab conference on nuclear energy which opens Monday in the Syrian capital.

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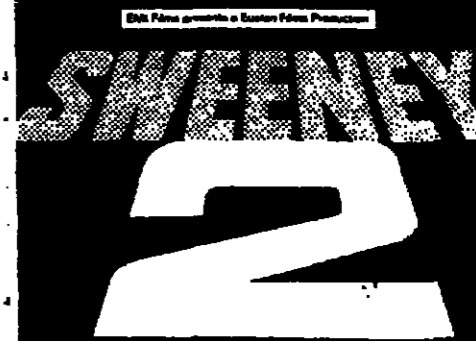


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# Rashadiya cement plant to be money-maker for Jordan

By Jemab Tutunji  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The giant cement works to be built in Rashadiya will be a big money-maker for Jordan. The project, which will cost over JD 85 million including quarrying, transport equipment, electricity and housing for over 350 employees, could in over JD 35 million in export revenues announce full production is reached in 1984-85, Mr. Greg Tran-Le, senior development economist on from the United Nations to the National Planning Council, told the Jordan Times.

Mitsubishi Corporation has secured a \$224,137,000 contract for the design and supply of equipment, construction and commissioning of a line cement plant to be built in Rashadiya, 200 kilometers south of Amman. The plant will use the latest technology and will have an annual output of 1.5 million tonnes of Portland cement. Mitsubishi will have overall responsibility for the contract. The contractor, Kobe Steel of Japan, will be in charge of detailed design and supply of equipment, which will cost about JD 44 million. A Japanese firm, Nihon Cement, has teamed up with Mitsubishi, which will act as process engineer, though officially it will not be a contractor. Civil engineering services will account for an additional JD 28.5 million. It is to be decided who will be the civil works.

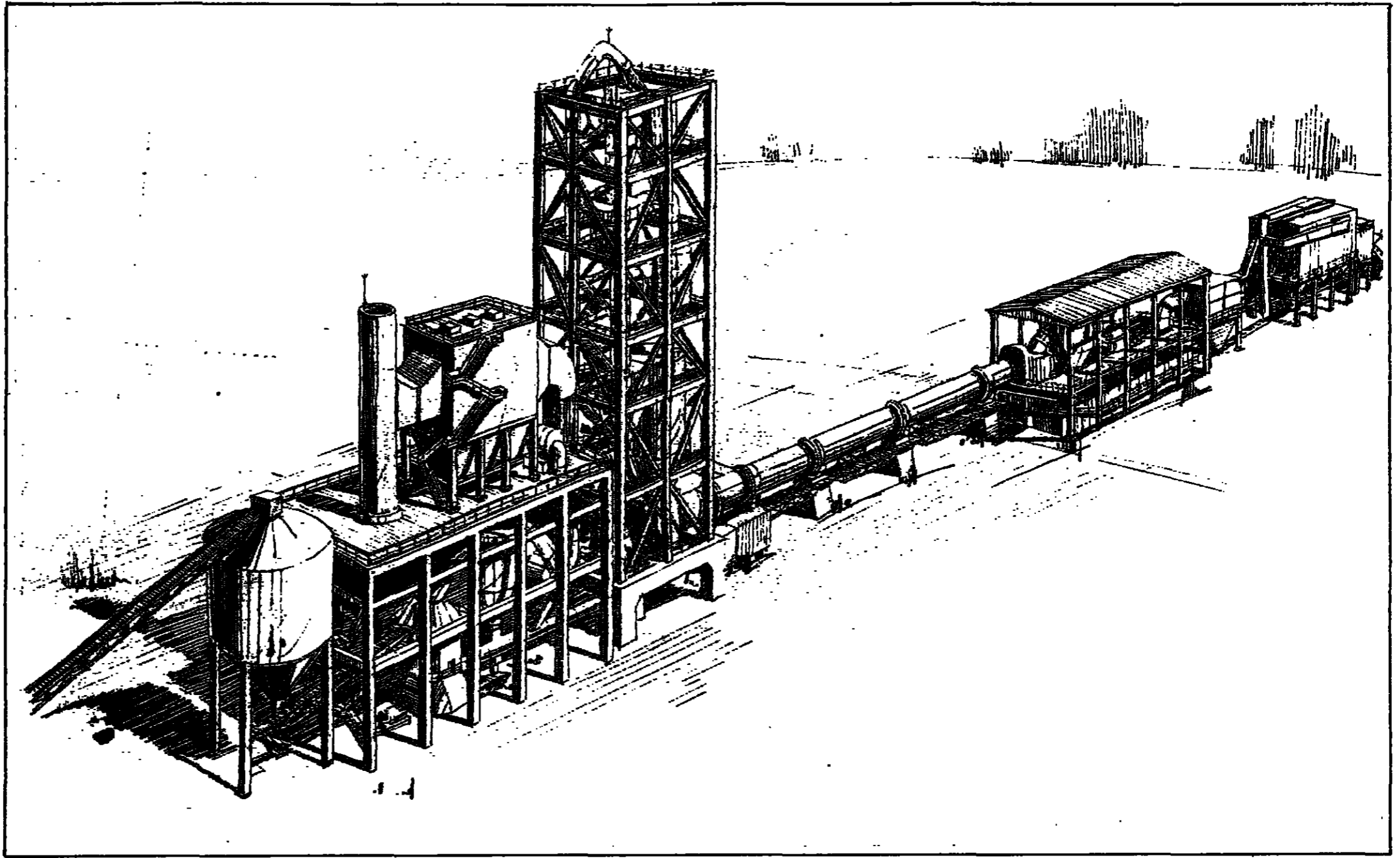
Extensions for each line. The process starts with a mixture of limestone, clay and shale in various percentages. These are ground into a powder that is finer than fine powder.

The raw mix is then fed into the suspension preheater before entering the kiln. Exhaust fumes from the kiln mix with the powder in four cyclones in the large, upright preheating tower at the mouth of the kiln. This process saves on energy and allows for the use of a smaller size kiln.

The most up-to-date feature of the process is the introduction of the DD furnace in between the third and fourth stage cyclones. In addition to the hot exhaust gas from the kiln, fuel is injected into the furnace so that the mix is precalcined.

Separating the calcining or burning process into two stages shortens the time the mixture has to spend in the kiln. The thermal duty of the kiln is reduced, giving it a clinker (clinkered powder) burning capacity that is two or two and a half times greater than that of the same size kiln combined with the conventional suspension preheater. The kiln size is reduced while maintaining the same plant capacity, Mr. Suguru Kyogoku, assistant general manager for Mitsubishi, Jordan in charge of machinery, told the Jordan Times.

The precalcining process also eliminates overheating problems which cause the destruction of refractory bricks lining the kiln. Normally the bricks have to be replaced once a year, which is a laborious process during which the kiln is out of commission. In the first place, stopping the kiln is extremely troublesome as the mixture tends to cake on the walls. In addition, because the kiln is quite large, replacing the refractory bricks is akin to a construction process. With precalcination, the life of the bricks can be extended to two years, Mr. Tran-Le explained. In the DD process, about sixty per cent of the fuel is burnt outside the kiln. The process is only six to seven years old.



Typical cement plant

The kiln must work 24 hours a day. "You can stop everything but the kiln," Mr. Tran-Le said. There will be a standby 12 Megawatt diesel generator which will enter into operation in a matter of seconds if the regular power supply is cut. Each kiln will in fact be in operation 330 days a year, the remaining days will be for maintenance.

Each kiln will have a daily production capacity of 3,200 tonnes of clinker. This is an intermediate product, a black and spongy rock resembling basalt. It has to be cooled, stored and then reground into cement. Three to four per cent gypsum is added during the grinding process to give Portland cement which is then stored in special silos.

The output of the Rashadiya

plant is meant for export, primarily to Saudi Arabia, unless growing domestic consumption eats into it. "Jordan will be in a very competitive position to export to Saudi Arabia by way of Mudawwara and Tabouk. Rashadiya is only 300 kilometres from Tabouk, as opposed to the nearest Saudi cement factory in Yanbu', which is 900 kilometres away," Mr. Tran-Le said.

The transportation cost for Jordan will be cheaper, but this has to be balanced against the lower cost of fuel for factories in Saudi Arabia. Fuel accounts for about 40 per cent of the cost of cement production. Iraq, whose factories have been damaged by the war with Iran, is seen as another big potential importer of Jordanian cement.

Jordan's cement production in 1980 was 913,000 tonnes. A sixth kiln, also being built by Mitsubishi and Kobe Steel for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. in Fuheis, will have an output capacity of one million tonnes a year, using the same process as the Rashadiya plant.

Domestic demand by the end of 1983, when the first line in Rashadiya will come on stream, is projected at two million tonnes.

The output of the Jordan Cement Factories at Fuheis is supposed to satisfy domestic demand. This could be an elusive target, however, as domestic consumption is growing. Right now Jordan imports more than half a million tonnes a year. Jordan produced almost a million tonnes of cement last year and consumed about 1.5 million tonnes. The output of all six kilns at Fuheis, once the sixth kiln comes on stream, will be between two and two and a quarter million tonnes a year. But if demand keeps growing, and significantly exceeds the two million tonne mark, the Fuheis plants may not be able to cope by 1985.

"As long as there is a gap, Jordan will use part of the output of the Rashadiya works to fill it and export the surplus," Mr. Tran-Le said, although Rashadiya is 200 kilometres south of Amman and was located there to feed the export market rather than the domestic one.

Cement is now selling for about JD 30 a tonne on the Jordanian market, and a rough estimate is that exports will bring in JD 18 per tonne c.i.f. delivered to Mudawwara when production starts. The plant will consume 150,000 tonnes of Bunker C fuel a year, and operating costs will range around JD 2.5 million a year, so that the Rashadiya plant should be a big money-maker for Jordan, Mr. Tran-Le said.

President of the National Planning Council Hanna Odeh, who is a member of the founding committee for the Rashadiya cement company, which has yet to be named, signed the agreement with Mitsubishi on behalf of the founding committee. The company will have an authorised capital of JD 45 million. Seventy five per cent of the equity will be owned by the government, the Industrial Development Bank, the Pension Fund, the Post Office Savings Fund, the Jordan Cement Factories Company and the universities of Yarmouk and Jordan and other Arab governments. The remaining 25 per cent will be offered for public subscription.

Related investments will include JD 4 million for opening up three quarries near the plant and the purchase of trucks and quarrying equipment, JD 6 million for a township to house the families of the 350 employees who will work at the plant and additional funds for a 133 KV power transmission line from Zarqa to Rashadiya and a substation to drop the voltage to 32 KV.

The contract with Mitsubishi provides for a \$116.5 million supplier credit loan at seven and three quarters per cent annual interest to be repaid in 16 semi-annual instalments over eight years. The first instalment is due 45 months from the date of signature. Mitsubishi General Manager in Jordan Teruo Kino told the Jordan Times.

The first line should start production 33 months after submission of the performance bond and receipt of the down payment from the National Planning Council, which has been acting for the client. The second line will come into operation six months later, Mr. Kino said.

Mitsubishi beat West Germany's Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) and France's Creuset Loire to win the contract. Initially five companies participated in the bidding, but two were disqualified. The consultant for the project is Kaiser Engineering of the United States.

## At 9:12 p.m., June 10, 1981 Post Modernism dies, at least in Jordan

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In his highly critical treatise on "The Language of Post Modern Architecture," Charles Jencks writes "Modern architecture died in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 15, 1972 at 3.32 p.m. (or thereabouts)" — a reference to the dynamiting of a Modernist apartment block which had failed because of vandalism. At least Mr. Jencks admits modern architecture went out with a bang.

His alternative, Post Modernism, however, went out without so much as a whimper when Malcolm Quantrill, R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture at the University of Jordan and deputy editor of Art International, attacked it in his witty, if rather esoteric, lecture at the British Council Wednesday night.

Mr. Quantrill attacked Post Modernism like Jencks had attacked the Modern Movement — without reserve. As neither can be unaware of the good that both movements have produced, it must be assumed that both felt the best way to get their message over was by uncompromising provocation!

Unfortunately, in Mr. Quantrill's case his provocation was on such an intellectual level — his lecture studded as it was with names and references that only a well-read architect could hope to follow — that it was inaccessible to the layman.

But architecture is a subject which even on that level is little understood, so that one can't really criticise what Mr. Quantrill did. Raise the standard for those who know something of the subject rather than boring them with commonplaces, and hope to stimulate those who don't know the subject to further study.

Whether one understood entirely or not, one tends to agree with Quantrill who in his rapid and abrupt style, put forward the arguments for Modern architecture against Post Modernism — a movement which, after all, grew out of the former. As one architect put it: "Post Modernism is Modernism with gimmicks". (A good example to illustrate that statement would be Bonfill's apartment block which is ultimately a modernist block with niches and encapsulated windows.)

Modern architecture, rooted as it is in the technological developments of the European Industrial revolution, makes full use of modern materials — glass, steel and reinforced concrete, all in a purist way. The honesty of form compliments the building's function and the aesthetic becomes an integral, organic part of the design. "Modern architecture was therefore a prohibitive movement" states Mr. Quantrill. "Post Modernism declared an end to prohibition and got drunk on style."

This "drunken revel" started in the early 1970's, when academics made it fashionable to criticise Modern architecture. True, the "streets in the air" apartment blocks had failed, but the Post Modernists seem to forget how successful high rise buildings have been in other applications — offices, upper class apartment blocks and hotels. Perhaps some of these latter mentioned buildings were tasteless and ersatz, but the Modern Movement's ideology should not be held responsible for the "inabilities of certain architects," and for the fact that many of them were powerless in the face of powerful developers.

The Post Modernists, wittily denominated by Quantrill, yawning with boredom at the Modernist shed and laconically maintained that simplification in form makes for erratic signification. But does the Post Modernist idea of adding pastiches of traditional decoration — Roman Columns and Palladian yellow to the building — make it function any clearer? Maybe, but at the cost of the building becoming gimmicky and kitsch.

These gimmicks, like the ones employed in the S.I.T.E. group of



Professor Malcolm Quantrill

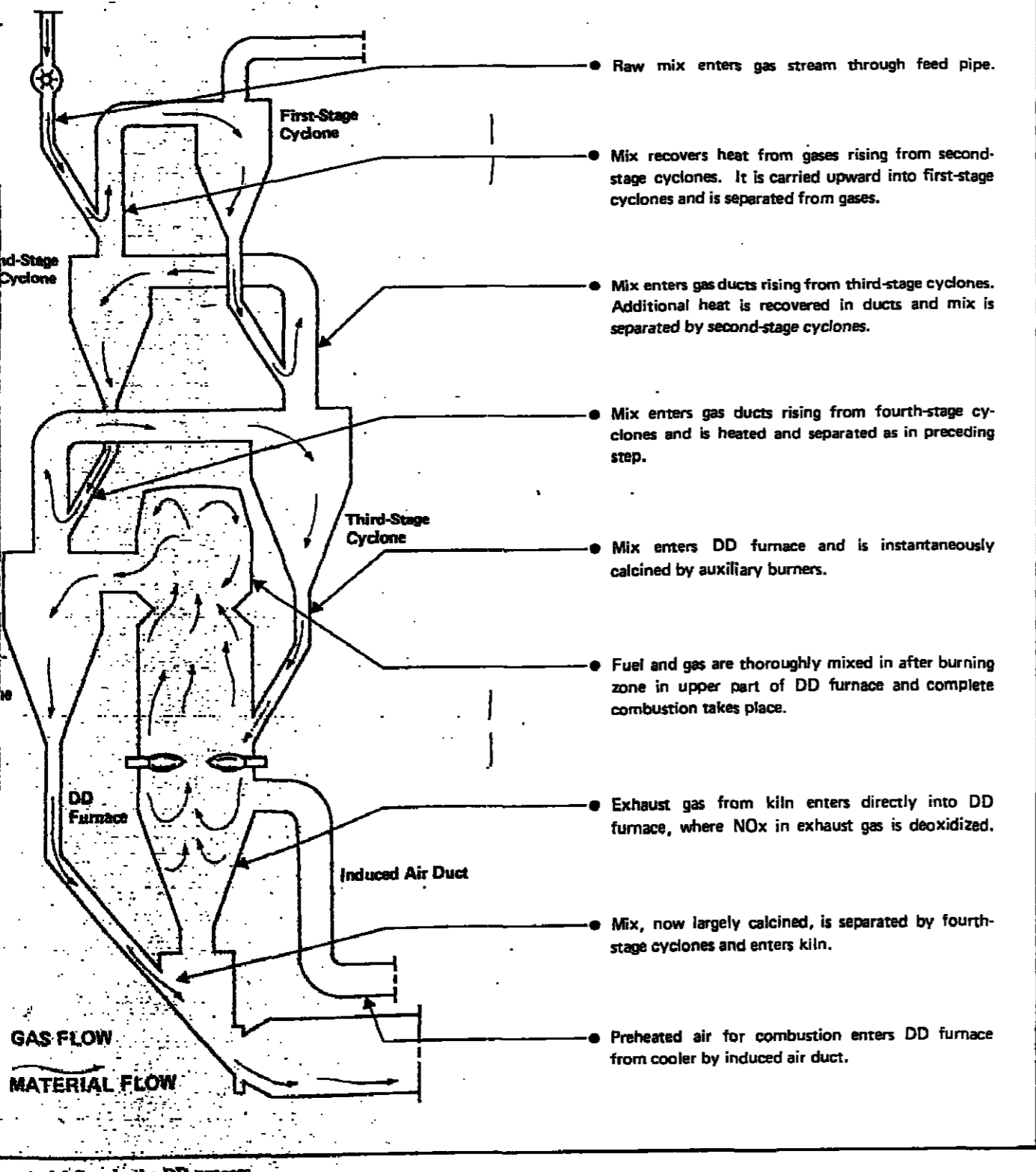
architects involved in de-architecture, thrill us for a week or two with their newness but afterwards they merely become tasteless and boring. Where is the pure staying power of attraction of Le Corbusier's Villa de la Roche or Rietveld's Schroeder House, still as amazing now as they were when built in 1923/24.

Mr. Quantrill ended by saying that the Post Modernist movement was not actually a movement (how can anything be created constructively out of boredom) but was a "Fin de siecle" hiccup.

He claimed that Modernism has been buried prematurely and people should dig it up and learn from it — especially here in Jordan where the architecture, like Modernism, has no roots.

Architects and students here should not "leap over the experience of the movement" but should take what is good from it and learn from its mistakes.

Mr. Quantrill has said Post Modernism is not the way forward and since nobody contradicted him — for whatever reason — it must be assumed Post Modernism has died, at least in Jordan with not a voice raised in its defence on June 10, 1981 at 9:12 p.m. (or thereabouts).



material flow in the DD process.

# DE FACTO ECONOMICS Sub-regionalist

By T.A.

I HAVE followed with great interest the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) among the six countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman. The GCC aims at the creation of a regional economic integration scheme among these Gulf oil-exporting countries, and thus will be working, like other schemes such as the EEC, LAFTA, and CARICOM, towards the following goals:

- The abolition of the tariff and other customs and trade barriers among the six countries;
- The creation of a unified tariff against the rest of the world;
- The free movement of labour and capital among these countries for work, residence and investment;
- The coordination of the policies of the member countries in all fields including monetary affairs, energy, investment, fiscal planning, trade and development; and
- The evolution of a regional body or machinery which has supra-national authority.

However, the GCC seems to be more oriented towards political cooperation and coordination. The political orientation of the GCC can be explained by the strategic significance of the Gulf oil in the global power struggle, the recent pronouncements made by the two major powers on the security of the Gulf, the U.S. plans to form the Rapid Deployment Force and the Iraq-Iran war.

It is a well-accepted fact that, in regional cooperation and integration plans, the most important factor that determines the future of such schemes is the existence of a favourable political will among decision-makers of member countries. This condition seems to have been met in the Gulf countries, though some minor problems may arise in the course of implementation.

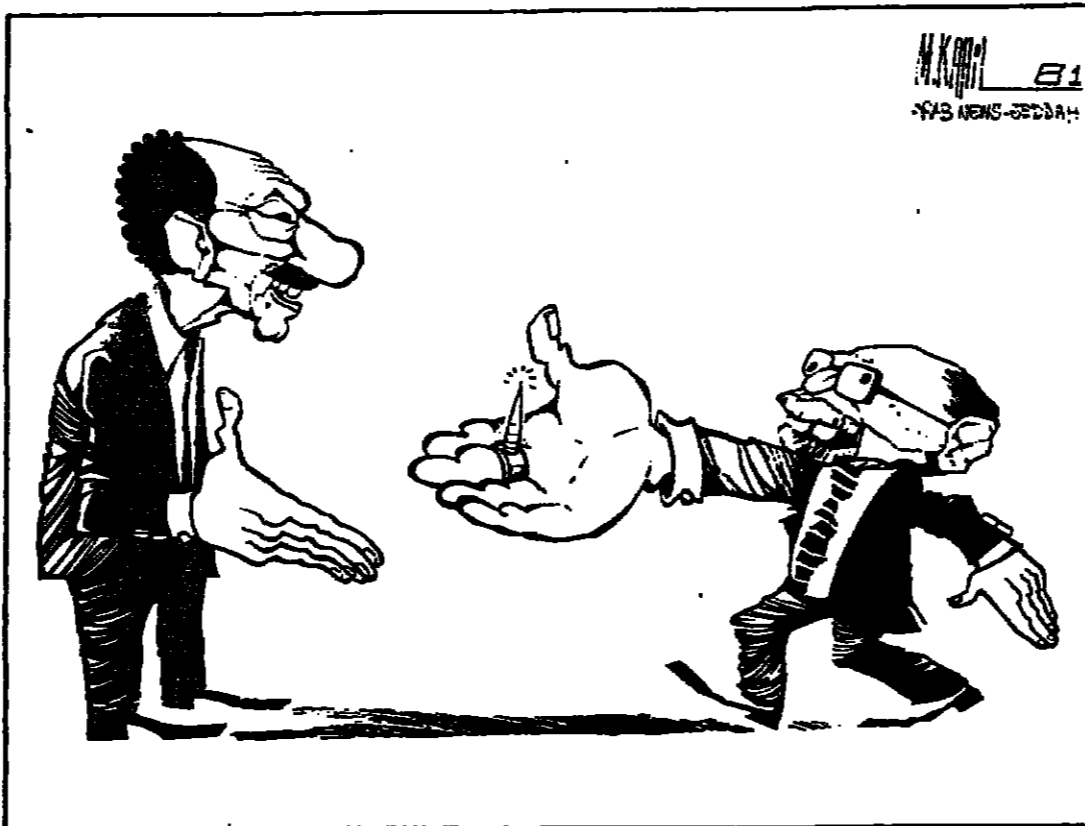
In addition to the political factors, the economic characteristics of the Gulf countries tend to enhance the chances of the GCC for success. Of course, a lot will depend on the policies adopted by the GCC and the management of its integration process. The economic considerations include:

- The Gulf countries represent the largest oil exporting region in the world. Its reserves amount to about 40% of the world's oil reserves. Oil production and exportation is the dominating economic activity, its direct share of GNP in the member countries ranges from 80 to 98 per cent.
- With the exception of Saudi Arabia, Gulf member countries are characterised by a small economic size, with some being almost city states. This creates economic and political limitations which, in turn, can be reduced within a wider grouping.
- Competition, or lack of coordination, among the Gulf countries has led to economic waste in many areas, particularly in establishing similar projects. Coordinated policies are needed in development planning; labour migration and employment; investment in the region and abroad; imports; transport, communications and other facilities; education... etc.

The economic and political setting is accordingly favourable and the GCC is expected to proceed smoothly. It is our wish and interest to see that this new Arab experiment in economic integration will have a better chance than previous ones.

At one time, we were thinking and hoping that Arab economic unity is attainable. In early 1950's, Arab trade, transit and payments agreements were concluded. These were followed by the Arab Economic Unity Agreement in 1957 which established the Arab Common Market in 1964.

The implementation of these agreements was faced with many difficulties and the movement of capital and labour among Arab countries continued to be heavily regulated and controlled. A



## 'Dangerous precedent' say expelled mayors

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Agencies) — Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem told a press conference at the National Press Club last week that Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was "a dangerous precedent."

He said other nations which have nuclear capability may thus be encouraged to attack their adversaries whenever they feel they are in danger.

The mayor was speaking at the end of a six-week tour of the United States and Canada and said he and his fellow deportee — Hebron Mayor Fahd Qawasmeh — would be returning in a few days to Amman where he said they maintain "temporary residence."

The two West Bank mayors were expelled more than a year ago by the Israeli military authorities after repeated clashes between Palestinians and Jewish settlers who established settlements in and around Hebron.

During their U.S. tour they had met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Velotes and several U.S. Congressmen, and leaders of civic and religious organisations.

At a luncheon in their honour at Capitol Hill June 11, Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois told them that the U.S. suspension of shipment of four F-16 fighter-bombers was an unprecedented act in U.S.-Israeli relations.

He told the two mayors that he would now be seeking "ironclad" commitments from Israel so as not to use U.S. weapons in an offensive manner.

Other members of the Congress who attended the luncheon were Rep. Nick Rahal of West Virginia and Rep. Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio.

The two mayors told the press conference that the purpose of their U.S. and Canadian tour was to appeal for the implementation of a U.N. Security Council resolution which was adopted unanimously last December and called for their return to their towns in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"To continue to ignore the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East," Mayor Milhem said, "will give more encouragement to Israeli to undertake offensive actions." He cited as an example the June 7 Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear facility outside Baghdad.

Mayor Qawasmeh pointed out that rather than worrying about the Iraqi nuclear capability, the world should be concerned about the "active" Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona.

He urged the U.S. government to find out what is going on "behind the walls of Dimona."

Mayor Milhem added that he would not be surprised if the Israelis would attack the U.S. manned AWACS surveillance planes that are operating in Saudi Arabia because Israel also considers them dangerous to its security, just as it considered the Iraqi nuclear facility.

"We can then see a repeat of the attack on the USS Liberty," the American surveillance ship that was attacked by Israeli warplanes during the June 1967 war. Over 30 American sailors were killed in the attack.

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### Question of honour

THERE IS something awkward about the present strategy of Arab states at the Security Council meetings in New York. We are working behind the scenes to come up with a resolution condemning Israel that the United States will not veto. The exercise strikes us as an extraordinary reflection of our weakness in the face of our adversaries' decisiveness, of our automatic resort to words in the face of our enemies' swift and merciless action. Even if the United States votes for a Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, so what? The United States will continue to provide Israel with the military and financial support that is required to strike at the very fabric of Arab development — whether this is a power station in Iraq, development projects in the Jordan Valley or any other facility in any other Arab country. For us to engage in subtle language games to elicit an American vote condemning Israel's attack last week is the epitome of helplessness.

What is it that prevents the governments of the Arab states from deciding this week that as a symbolic gesture of self-defence the Arab League member states will no longer import American civil aircraft, power stations or automobiles? What is it that prevents us from putting our money where our mouth is? The people of the Arab World are ready to make major sacrifices in a show of solidarity with all the victims of American-Israeli aggression, whether these victims be Palestinian, Iraqi, Lebanese or any other Arab people. The very honour and self-respect of the Arab individual is at stake, and it will not be salvaged by delicately worded Security Council resolutions.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL BATH: The impression that every Arab now has of Washington is one of arrogance, aggression, ingratitude and base collaboration. These features are not only apparent in the political statements of U.S. officials and the military aid with which they flood Israel, the Arab also recognises them in the U.S. parasitic exploitation of the region's oil resources, U.S. robbery of Arab financial assets and the suspect attempts of the U.S. industrial giants to "domesticate" the Arab individual by drowning him with luxuries, thus accusing him to requirements which are not compatible with those of an individual whose being, lands, rights and future are being threatened.

These "domesticating" attempts are mainly aimed at the oil-rich countries, where the U.S. presence, which hides behind "an economic guise", has become a source of evil, systematically cutting at the centre of Arab life to strip it of all the requirements of a struggle which it needs more urgently than ever before.

This systematic U.S. erosion is what Israel needs most to ensure the continuation of "Arab somnolence" and to transform it from a temporary phenomenon into a permanent Arab characteristic.

It is the pan-Arab duty of the Arab oil leaders and the Arab peoples alike to confront this U.S. onslaught. The latter should boycott U.S. products and make Arab markets inaccessible to them. Even the U.S. grain which some Arab countries need, can be replaced from other sources until Arab grain can provide the Arabs with self-sufficiency. We must not overlook the fact the United States could use grain as a weapon against us as it did against others in the past.

All Arab leaders should play an equal role in confronting this U.S. onslaught, giving it priority over all other issues. The Arab peoples will not forgive any Arab leader who exploits the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor to reactivate Arab differences.

AL DUSTOOR: Reports from Washington confirm that the United States and Britain will veto any resolution proposed at the Security Council if it calls for the imposition of sanctions against Israel. It comes as no surprise that these countries, which have dominated the Middle East history, should openly support the Israeli attack against Iraq and the entire Arab peoples.

Britain nurtured and strengthened the Zionist movement, while it terrorised and subjugated the Palestinians during its mandate over Palestine, rendering them incapable of confronting the "Zionist" which was engulfing their country under their own eyes. Britain is responsible for the ill-omened Balfour declaration calling for a national Jewish homeland in Palestine.

As for the United States, it has been even more committed to supporting Israeli aggression from the very beginning. U.S. financial, military and political support have played a major role in enabling Israel to maintain its occupation of Arab lands ever since the June 1967 aggression. Since U.S. arms and technology enabled Israel to carry out its criminal attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations, does it stand to reason that the United States will penalise Israel for its act?

In the light of this, we are surprised at the attempts of the Non-aligned countries' delegations at the Security Council to formulate a resolution satisfactory to the Arabs which will not be vetoed by the United States and Britain. Any resolution which does not call for the imposition of sanctions against Israel will not deter Israel from future aggression, and will actually constitute a green light for it to continue its attacks.

The issue being debated at the Security Council is one of right against wrong. The U.S. and British attempts to mitigate any security council resolution by vetoing it should be countered by an "Arab veto", severing relations with them and withholding oil, trade and financial assets from them.

The Arab draft resolution should be submitted as it is, without any changes. When the United States and Britain veto it, our real battle should begin, not only with Israel, but also with its allies, which support its aggression against us.

## Atherton predicts: peace process will continue

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Agencies) — The Camp David peace framework is still in place," according to Mr. Roy Atherton, United States ambassador to Egypt.

Ambassador Atherton was questioned earlier this week in Washington at a forum sponsored by the World Affairs Council, a group that arranges public meetings to discuss important foreign policy issues.

Moderator of the forum was Mr. Jody Powell, former press secretary for President Carter. He and a panel of reporters and diplomatic correspondents asked how the Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor would affect the Egypt-Israeli peace process.

Mr. Atherton replied that although there have been dramatic changes and advances in the Middle East peace process during the past few years, "none of the business has been completed." He described the United States and Egypt as partners in the search for peace and stability in the Middle East.

"The United States must remember," he said, "that Camp David is not just an Egyptian-Israeli peace but ultimately will effect all countries in the region."

Mr. Atherton expressed the hope that nations in the area would "work together toward a position of stability and strength." He added that the Middle East must realise what he called the dangers of external threats from the Soviet Union as well as the need for an internal peace. "You can't have one without the other," he said.

The ambassador admitted that the Israeli strike had "complicated the situation," but added that it would be premature to predict long term results.

When asked by the panel if United States support of Egypt carried the same risks as the U.S. involvement in Iran, the ambassador replied: "An Iranian-Egyptian analogy is not accurate. There are differences between the two countries. Egypt is an open society and we are in touch with a broad range of attitudes. As long as we (the U.S.) are sensitive to Egyptian concerns, I'm not uncomfortable about our commitment."

Mr. Atherton claimed that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has enormously broad popular support. "But," he said, "that support depends on the policies of the country succeeding."

He said that since the United States is interested in the success of Egyptian policies, "it is important for us to illustrate the seriousness of our concern." He termed the delay of the delivery of F-16 fighter planes to Israel "a meaningful step in the short run" to express United States disapproval of the Israeli raid against the Iraqi reactor.

The ambassador was asked if Egyptian-Israeli relations would deteriorate following the transfer of the last third of the Sinai from Israeli to Egyptian control next year. "It depends on what happens between now and then," he replied. "One thing I say with confidence — the fundamental commitment of both sides is to peace. So I don't see Egypt abandoning the peace process."

Questions from audience involved the sale of AWACS. Mr. Atherton was asked what chance the sale had of Congressional approval and Egypt's view of the proposed surveillance plane sale to Saudi Arabia. "Sadat has endorsed the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia," he claimed.

But he was unable to speculate about whether or not the AWACS sale will pass the Senate and House, but he admitted that there would probably be changes in voting patterns that would reflect increased support for the measure.

When asked about Egypt's position if a war were to break out in the Middle East, the ambassador replied that Egypt had agreed the

## The clerk and the carpenter

The rate of world population growth is determined by the decisions of individual men and women. Peter Adamson reports from Sri Lanka on the faces behind the facts.

I SAT IN a hotel room in Colombo, feeling a gentle panic rising like the steam from the cup of tea in front of me. In less than a week's time, a BBC Television crew was due to arrive from London to make a documentary programme about the slow-down of world population growth. My job was to research the story.

Already, I had been in the island three weeks. And all I had to show for it was a hundred pages of scribbled notes and ten hours of taped interviews with everybody from peasant to president. All very interesting, but not much use to a cameraman.

With a freshly sharpened pencil, I began to poke through the cold pages of my notes, looking for an ember which might be fanned into life.

Four thousand miles away in Shepherd's Bush, the population issue had seemed much simpler. And Sri Lanka had been the obvious choice of location for the film.

In Asia, this island of 14 million people is an internationally acknowledged success story for family planning. The problem was how to tell that story.

Two hours and several cups of tea later, the notes had yielded up one page list of reasons which, so I had been told, lay behind peo-

ple's decisions on how many children to have. And looking down the list I remembered the faces.

In the muddy labyrinth of a Colombo shanty town I remembered the half-hidden face of Shiravastipura in the north of the island. Pausing in the planning of a shaped chair leg, he told me: "Children don't cost much when you're poor. Though there were times when I thought seven was too many. But look at them now." In his timber-sawed yard, two teenage boys were glueing and cramping chairs, a younger sister was plaiting raffia for the seats, and, in the background, other children hovered over their household chores.

It was a scene which is played out every day all over the island — children trudging rope from coconut fibre, driving ox-carts to market, pulling wooden trolleys laden with jack-fruit, selling buffalo curd at road-side stalls, running errands across the town, refuelling "disposable" lighters on street corners, fetching wood and water, pounding rice, cleaning cowpits, and scattering chillies to wizen in the sun. And Sunil Gunawardene spoke for many as he looked at his children and simply said, "without them, we would be poorer still."

Yet only a short dusty walk from the carpenter's yard is the home of Chandra and Ranjini de

Silva — and of a different philosophy. "We have only three children," says Chandra, a smile camped permanently on his face, "and we have decided that that's enough."

It is a philosophy borne of different circumstances. Chandra works in a government transport office, earning \$25 a month — little more than the carpenter. So he is too poor. Yet his job is secure and pensionable, with opportunities for promotion in time. And both he and his wife have secondary education. Inside their mud-walled, front-roofed house, Chandra takes out the family files, cheap plastic binders containing records of every expenditure from bus fares to after-school English lessons for the children. "We couldn't afford these things if we had more children," says Ranjini. "With a small family you can buy better food. And you can have clothes and shoes and books and make the home better."

Ranjini has been sterilised. And she too speaks for millions of parents in Sri Lanka who are opting for family planning in the belief that the balance of their opportunities and their children's needs — have tilted in favour of small families.

Somewhere on the track between the home of the clerk and the home of the carpenter lies the point which the demographer James Kocher had in mind when he wrote that "the essential change which must take place before people in low-income countries want smaller families is that children must become economic liabilities rather than economic assets."

Going south again towards Kandy, ancient capital of the Sinhala kings, the road passes by the village of Galkulama. It's a Saturday and the men's team — are playing 'Ella' — a form of baseball. But the women are working. And Puchi Menika, cutting paddy with a rhythmic economy of movement which is almost hypnotic, pauses to tell me about her own youth. "I was at school for four years," she says, almost inaudible in her shyness. "Then my parents gave me in marriage. I was thirteen. When I was fourteen, the first baby came. I had ten children in all."

When pressed, she admits that she has not particularly enjoyed her life. "It has not been easy. Every day has been full of worries, trying to manage. It will be different for my daughters."

One of those daughters, twenty-one year old Latha Menika, is working beside here in the paddy fields. "When I was her age," smiles Puchi ruefully, "I already had five children."

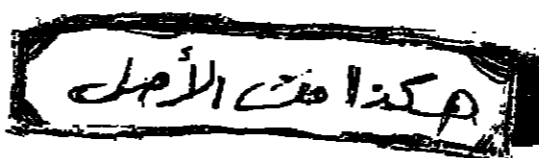
Latha is not yet married. She has been through secondary school and emerged with four 'A' level passes. And this year she was elected president of the Galkulama women's farm. "I feel

sorry for my mother and she says privately, "My going to be like that. I married until I am about to be to someone of my age — though my mother to approve. The way gives me an income of that will help me to be independent. I want to have children and I will be to persuade my husband that."

"Why? I ask Latha back at their house. "It's a big difference — in one generation — between you and your daughter?" "Yes," she quietly replies.

In Sri Lanka today, education is free. And the lines of white-uniformed walking home from school kulama, as in every other, are an important part of the nation's story. For the education not only raises the age of marriage but then a foothold in the social equality. And who have more say, families smaller. Latha will be persuasive" her husband, penter's wife could not. the operation after my first she had confided, "but it me to say."

The population story Lanka resides in these faces who had great were so visibly related to lions. From U.N. Population A



مكذات الامم

# SOMALIA EAST

## Somali towns attacked by Ethiopian bombers

**MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 14 (A.P.)** — Ethiopian fighter planes have bombed two provincial capitals in central Somalia, killing 30 people and injuring 53 others, government officials said. In the worst bombing incident this year, the government said 24 people were killed and 37 injured at Galdayo, the capital of Mudugh province, 100 kilometres from the Ethiopian border.

The ministry of information noted the provincial governor as saying that at least 200 homes were damaged and numerous people were still trapped under rubble. In a second bombing raid, government officials said six people were killed and 16 in Dusá Mareb, the capital of Galdugud province, 10 kilometres south of Galdayo. The attacks, reportedly by three Soviet MiG-23 bombers, are the latest in a series of air raids this week on central Somalia towns and villages near the border with the disputed Ogaden region. The death toll from a total of seven raids now stands at 42 with 100 injured. Following Ethiopia's victory over Somalia in the 1977-78 Ogaden war, the Ethiopians have waged numerous air attacks on Somali towns and villages near the border. Journalists who visited two of the three villages bombed earlier this week were told by military authorities that the Ethiopian air attacks could have been in retaliation for recent attacks inside Ogaden by Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) guerrillas. "When they have casualties in our country they take revenge on us," said Col. Ahmed Omar, the military commander at Galdogob, remote trading centre five kilometres from the Ethiopian border.

of the bombing attacks were the charred remains of 24 stick huts and dozens of unexploded Russian-made bombs poised at oblique angles in the soft sandy earth. Col. Ahmed said nine people were killed and 15 injured in the two attacks. He said the wounded were hospitalised with burns and shrapnel wounds. "The people are now leaving town before dawn and returning after dark in fear of more bombings," Col. Ahmed explained.

**Barre cancels Cairo trip**  
Somali President Siad Barre has cancelled a visit to Egypt and a scheduled meeting with President Anwar Sadat because of Ethiopian air raids on his country, the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram reported today from Cairo.

## 4 Germans abducted in Iraq

**BONN, June 14 (A.P.)** — Four West Germans working for a Stuttgart construction firm in northern Iraq were kidnapped a week ago, a spokesman for the foreign ministry confirmed today. The kidnappers have not been identified, nor are the motives for the kidnapping clear, the spokesman said. The incident took place near Kirkuk on the night of June 5, the spokesman said. The spokesman said his office is in contact with West German authorities in Baghdad in connection with the matter.

## Peres denies he agreed with Sadat on Israeli raid

**TEL AVIV, June 14 (A.P.)** — Labour Party Leader Shimon Peres has denied that he told President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that he was in full agreement with his condemnation of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor. Israel radio reported. October Magazine, a Cairo weekly with close links to the Egyptian president, wrote that Mr. Peres expressed his agreement with Mr. Sadat in a telephone conversation they had last week. Mr. Peres said he did not mention the subject of the Israeli raid with Mr. Sadat during the call which he made in order to cancel a previously planned meeting in Alexandria.

## Shah's son praying for Iran quake victims

**CAIRO, June 14 (A.P.)** — The self-proclaimed Shah of Iran today offered prayers for thousands of his family's former subjects killed and injured in the earthquake that buckled a southern Iranian province last week. Shah Reza II, who assumed the crown of his late father last Oct. 31, also suggested he believes the political upheaval that is tearing at Iran will end. His condolences were transmitted by telex to news agencies in Cairo from Qubba Palace, a walled estate on the city's northeastern outskirts where the deposed royal family has been living as guests of the Egyptian government. The toll in the quake that hit southeastern Iran last Thursday rose to a reported 2,000 today. The official Iranian news agency, Pars, says as many as 5,000 may have been killed in the tremor that levelled villages in sparsely populated Kerman province. "Like you, I suffer from this terrible disaster which has hit our country and our people who have been subjected already to so much sorrow, sorrow that will eventually end, I am convinced," the Shah said. The telex, transmitted in French, said "from the bottom of my heart, I pray to God for the victims, and that he will grant us courage and fortitude." The telex made no specific reference to the bitter feuding going on between rival factions of the revolution that forced his family to leave Iran in January of 1979. The young Shah's father, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, died here of cancer and complications last July after arriving in Egypt four months earlier. Prior to that, the Pahlavi family had wandered homeless to a half-dozen nations, including the United States looking for a refuge, only to be told by world leaders who have fanned over the Iranian royalty that they were no longer wanted. Only Egypt's President Anwar Sadat welcomed the Pahlavis, saying he would not forget the friendship the Shah had shown Egypt promptly delivering desperately needed oil during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

## France won't ignore aspirations of Arabs --Kuwaiti minister

**KUWAIT, June 14 (A.P.)** — France's new socialist President Francois Mitterrand has assured Kuwait its government "will not ignore the aspirations of the Arab people's" a Kuwaiti minister said here today. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said Mr. Mitterrand's assurance was conveyed to Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, by a special French presidential envoy who visited Kuwait last week. Mr. Hussein said Mr. Mitterrand assured the ruler of Kuwait that "relations between France and the Arab World will continue to be based on justice and right, and that France will continue to respect and fulfill all its obligations and the commitments it has undertaken." Political observers saw Mr. Mitterrand's assurance as a counter to Arab fears he was likely to adopt a more pro-Israeli policy than his predecessor, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Such fears gained widespread circulation in the Arab World after Mr. Mitterrand accepted an invitation to visit Israel, extended to him immediately after his election by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a message of congratulations.

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